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**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

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JOSE ORTIZ GARCIA, and PAULINO  
GALVEZ BRAULIO, *individually and on  
behalf of others similarly situated,*

*Plaintiffs,*

-against-

FLAGSHIP S B AMSTERDAM NY LLC  
(d/b/a SARAVANAA BHAVAN),  
MATHAIAH RAMAIAH, and SHAHUL  
RAMAIAH VEENA HAMEED,

*Defendants.*

-----X

**COMPLAINT**

**COLLECTIVE ACTION UNDER 29  
U.S.C. § 216(b)**

**ECF Case**

Plaintiffs Jose Ortiz Garcia and Paulino Galvez Braulio, individually and on behalf of others similarly situated (collectively, “Plaintiffs”), by and through their attorneys, Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C., upon their knowledge and belief, and as against Flagship S B Amsterdam NY LLC. (d/b/a Saravanaa Bhavan) (“Defendant Corporation”) and Individual Defendants Mathaiah Ramaiah and Shahul Ramaiah Veena Hameed, allege as follows:

**NATURE OF THE ACTION**

1. Plaintiffs are former employees of defendants Flagship S B Amsterdam NY LLC. (d/b/a Saravanaa Bhavan), Mathaiah Ramaiah and Shahul Ramaiah Veena Hameed (collectively, “Defendants”).

2. Defendants own, operate, or control an Indian restaurant located at 413 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, NY 10024, under the name “Saravanaa Bhavan.”

3. Upon information and belief, individual defendants Mathaiah Ramaiah and Shahul Ramaiah Veena Hameed serve or served as owners, managers, principals, or agents of Defendant Corporation and, through this corporate entity, operate or operated the restaurant as a joint or unified enterprise.

4. Plaintiffs were ostensibly employed by Defendants as delivery workers.

5. However, they were required to spend a considerable part of their work day performing non-tipped non-delivery duties including but not limited to various restaurant duties such as assisting the cooks, refilling cups with sauce, carrying down and stocking deliveries around the basement, stocking the refrigerator with yogurt, mangoes, butter milk, and other drinks, preparing sweet yogurt, peeling cutting and cooking potatoes, cutting spinach into small pieces, smashing potatoes, cleaning the kitchen, bringing up items from the basement for the kitchen staff, twisting and tying up cardboard, dishwashing, and taking out the garbage (hereinafter the “non-tipped non-delivery duties”).

6. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Plaintiffs worked for Defendants in excess of 40 hours per week, without appropriate minimum wage or overtime compensation for the hours that they worked each week.

7. Rather, Defendants failed to maintain accurate recordkeeping of the hours worked, failed to pay Plaintiffs appropriately for any hours worked, either at the straight rate of pay or for any additional overtime premium.

8. Further, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs the required “spread of hours” pay for any day in which they worked over 10 hours per day.

9. Defendants employed and accounted for Plaintiffs as delivery workers in their payroll, but in actuality their duties required greater or equal time spent in non-tipped, non-delivery duties.

10. Regardless, at all times Defendants paid Plaintiffs at a rate that was lower than the required tip-credit rate.

11. Under state law, Defendants were not entitled to take a tip credit because Plaintiffs' non-tipped non-delivery duties exceeded 20% of each workday (12 N.Y.C.R.R. §146-2.9).

12. Upon information and belief, Defendants employed the policy and practice of disguising Plaintiffs' actual duties in payroll records to avoid paying Plaintiffs at the minimum wage rate and to enable them to pay Plaintiffs at the lower tip-credited rate (which they still failed to do), by designating them as delivery/tipped workers instead of non-tipped non-delivery employees.

13. Defendants' conduct extended beyond Plaintiffs to all other similarly situated employees.

14. Plaintiffs now bring this action on behalf of themselves, and other similarly situated individuals, for unpaid minimum and overtime wages pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* ("FLSA"), and for violations of the N.Y. Labor Law §§ 190 *et seq.* and 650 *et seq.* (the "NYLL"), and the "spread of hours" and overtime wage orders of the New York Commissioner of Labor codified at N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. Tit. 12, § 146-1.6 (herein the "Spread of Hours Wage Order"), including applicable liquidated damages, interest, attorneys' fees, and costs.

15. Plaintiffs seek certification of this action as a collective action on behalf of themselves individually and all other similarly situated employees and former employees of Defendants pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

16. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question) and the FLSA, and supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiffs' state law claims under 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

17. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b) and (c) because all, or a substantial portion of, the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district. Defendants maintain their corporate headquarters and offices within this district, and Defendants operate an Indian restaurant located in this district. Further, Plaintiffs were employed by Defendants in this district.

### **THE PARTIES**

#### *Plaintiffs*

18. Plaintiff Jose Ortiz Garcia ("Plaintiff Ortiz" or "Mr. Ortiz") is an adult individual residing in New York County, New York. Plaintiff Ortiz was employed by Defendants from approximately October 2015 until on or about July 8, 2016.

19. Plaintiff Paulino Galvez Braulio ("Plaintiff Galvez" or "Mr. Galvez") is an adult individual residing in New York County, New York. Plaintiff Galvez was employed by Defendants from approximately October 2015 until on or about July 3, 2016.

#### *Defendants*

20. At all relevant times, Defendants own, operate, or control an Indian restaurant located at 413 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, NY 10024 under the name "Saravanaa Bhavan."

21. Upon information and belief, Flagship S B Amsterdam NY LLC. (Defendant Corporation) is a domestic corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York.

22. Upon information and belief, Defendant Corporation maintains its principal place of business at 413 Amsterdam Avenue, New York, NY 10024.

23. Defendant Mathaiah Ramaiah is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period.

24. Defendant Mathaiah Ramaiah is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporation.

25. Defendant Mathaiah Ramaiah possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, or controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, and establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

26. Defendant Shahul Ramaiah Veena Hameed is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business in this judicial district during the relevant time period.

27. Defendant Shahul Ramaiah Veena Hameed is sued individually in his capacity as owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporation.

28. Defendant Shahul Ramaiah Veena Hameed possesses operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, or controls significant functions of Defendant Corporation. He determines the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiffs, and establishes the schedules of the employees, maintains employee records, and has the authority to hire and fire employees.

**FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

*Defendants Constitute Joint Employers*

29. Defendants operate an Indian restaurant located in the Upper West Side section of Manhattan in New York City.

30. Individual defendants, Mathaiah Ramaiah and Shahul Ramaiah Veena Hameed possess operational control over Defendant Corporation, possess ownership interests in Defendant Corporation, and control significant functions of Defendant Corporation.

31. Defendants are associated and joint employers, act in the interest of each other with respect to employees, pay employees by the same method, and share control over the employees.

32. Each Defendant possesses substantial control over Plaintiffs' (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiffs, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

33. Defendants jointly employ Plaintiffs (and all similarly situated employees) and are Plaintiffs' (and all similarly situated employees') employers within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and the NYLL.

34. In the alternative, Defendants constitute a single employer of Plaintiffs and/or similarly situated individuals.

35. Upon information and belief, individual defendants Mathaiah Ramaiah and Shahul Ramaiah Veena Hameed operate Defendant Corporation as either an alter ego of themselves and/or fail to operate Defendant Corporation as an entity legally separate and apart from themselves, by among other things:

- a. failing to adhere to the corporate formalities necessary to operate Defendant Corporation as a corporation,
- b. defectively forming or maintaining the corporate entity of Defendant Corporation, by, amongst other things, failing to hold annual meetings or maintaining appropriate corporate records,
- c. transferring assets and debts freely as between all Defendants,
- d. operating Defendant Corporation for their own benefit as the sole or majority shareholders,
- e. operating Defendant Corporation for their own benefit and maintaining control over it as a closed corporation,
- f. intermingling assets and debts of their own with Defendant Corporation,
- g. diminishing and/or transferring assets of Defendant Corporation to avoid full liability as necessary to protect their own interests, and
- h. other actions evincing a failure to adhere to the corporate form.

36. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the FLSA and New York Labor Law. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs, controlled the terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiffs' services.

37. In each year from 2015 to 2016, Defendants, both separately and jointly, had a gross annual volume of sales of not less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated).

38. In addition, upon information and belief, Defendants and/or their enterprise were directly engaged in interstate commerce. As an example, numerous items that were used in the restaurant on a daily basis were goods produced outside of the State of New York.

*Individual Plaintiffs*

39. Plaintiffs are former employees of Defendants who were ostensibly employed as delivery workers. However, they spend over 20 percent of their work hours performing the non-tipped/non-delivery duties described above.

40. Plaintiffs seek to represent a class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. 216(b).

*Plaintiff Jose Ortiz Garcia*

41. Plaintiff Ortiz was employed by Defendants from approximately October 2015 until on or about July 8, 2016.

42. Defendants ostensibly employed Plaintiff Ortiz as a delivery worker.

43. However, Plaintiff Ortiz also was required to spend a significant portion of his work day performing the non-tip duties described above.

44. Although Plaintiff Ortiz ostensibly was employed as a delivery worker, he spent over twenty percent of each work day performing the non-tip work described above.

45. Plaintiff Ortiz regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

46. Plaintiff Ortiz's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

47. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Ortiz regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.



48. From approximately October 2015 until on or about July 2016, Plaintiff Ortiz worked from approximately 9:30 a.m. until on or about 3:00 p.m. and from approximately 5:00 p.m. until on or about 12:00 or 12:30 a.m., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays, from approximately 5:00 p.m. until on or about 12:00 or 12:30 a.m. on Fridays and Sundays and from approximately 9:30 a.m. until on or about 12:30 a.m. on Saturdays; three times a month he worked from approximately 5:00 p.m. until on or about 10:30 p.m. on Tuesdays (typically 69 to 74.5 hours per week).

49. Throughout his employment with defendants, Plaintiff Ortiz was paid his wages in cash.

50. From approximately October 2015 until on or about July 2016, Plaintiff Ortiz was paid a fixed salary of \$393.00 per week.

51. Plaintiff Ortiz's pay did not vary even when he was required to stay later or work a longer day than his usual schedule.

52. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Ortiz to work an additional 30 minutes after his departure time at least five days every week, and did not pay him for the additional time he worked.

53. Similarly, defendants required Plaintiff Ortiz to work one hour of his two hour week day lunch break two or three times a month, and did not pay him for the additional time he worked.

54. Plaintiff Ortiz never was notified by Defendants that his tips were being included as an offset for wages.

55. In addition, defendants withheld some of the tips Plaintiff Ortiz received from the customers; specifically, defendants withheld all the tips customers paid Plaintiff Ortiz for

Seamless web or credit card deliveries every day and only paid him a weekly sum of money that had no relation to these tips.

56. No notifications, either in the form of posted notices or other means, were ever given to Plaintiff Ortiz regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

57. Plaintiff Ortiz was not required to keep track of his time, nor to his knowledge did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device such as punch cards, that accurately reflected his actual hours worked.

58. Furthermore, Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Ortiz with a statement of wages with each payment of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

59. Defendants never gave any notice to Plaintiff Ortiz, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Ortiz's primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

60. Defendants required Plaintiff Ortiz to purchase "tools of the trade" with his own funds—including a bicycle, a vest, lights for the front and back of the bicycle, a lock and chain, a helmet and \$600 in bike repairs and maintenance.

*Plaintiff Paulino Galvez Braulio*

61. Plaintiff Galvez was employed by Defendants from approximately October 2015 until on or about July 3, 2016.

62. Defendants ostensibly employed Plaintiff Galvez as a delivery worker.

63. However, Plaintiff Galvez also was required to spend a significant portion of his work day performing the non-tip duties described above.

64. Although Plaintiff Galvez ostensibly was employed as a delivery worker, he spent over twenty percent of each work day performing the non-tip work described above.

65. Plaintiff Galvez regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as food and other supplies produced outside the State of New York.

66. Plaintiff Galvez's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

67. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Galvez regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

68. From approximately October 2015 until on or about July 3, 2016, Plaintiff Galvez worked from approximately 5:00 p.m. until on or about 12:00 or 12:30 a.m., Tuesdays through Fridays and from approximately 9:30 a.m. until on or about 12:30 a.m. on Saturdays and Sundays (typically 60 to 62 hours per week).

69. Throughout his employment with defendants, Plaintiff Galvez was paid his wages in cash.

70. From approximately October 2015 until on or about July 3, 2016, Plaintiff Galvez was paid a fixed salary of \$280.00 per week.

71. Plaintiff Galvez's pay did not vary even when he was required to stay later or work a longer day than his usual schedule.

72. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Galvez to work an additional 30 minutes past his scheduled departure time every day, and did not pay him for the additional time he worked.

73. Defendants never granted Plaintiff Galvez any break or meal period of any length.

74. Plaintiff Galvez never was notified by Defendants that his tips were being included as an offset for wages.

75. In addition, defendants withheld some of the tips Plaintiff Galvez received from the customers; specifically, defendants withheld all the tips customers paid Plaintiff Galvez for Seamless web or Credit card deliveries every day and only paid him a weekly sum of money that had no relation to these tips.

76. No notifications, either in the form of posted notices or other means, were ever given to Plaintiff Galvez regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

77. Plaintiff Galvez was not required to keep track of his time, nor to his knowledge did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device such as punch cards, that accurately reflected his actual hours worked.

78. Furthermore, Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Galvez with a statement of wages with each payment of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

79. Defendants never gave any notice to Plaintiff Galvez, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Galvez's primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

80. Defendants required Plaintiff Galvez to purchase "tools of the trade" with his own funds—including a bicycle, a set of lights for the front of the bicycle, a set of lights for the back of the bicycle, 2 chains, a helmet, bicycle maintenance.

*Defendants' General Employment Practices*

81. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiffs (and all similarly situated employees) to work in excess of 40 hours a week without paying them appropriate minimum wage, overtime and spread of hours pay as required by federal and state laws.

82. Plaintiffs were victims of Defendants' common policy and practices which violate their rights under the FLSA and New York Labor Law by, *inter alia*, not paying them the wages they were owed for the hours they worked.

83. Defendants' pay practices resulted in Plaintiffs not receiving payment for all their hours worked, resulting in Plaintiffs' effective rate of pay falling below the required minimum wage rate.

84. At no time did Defendants inform Plaintiffs that they reduced their hourly wage by a tip allowance.

85. Defendants habitually required Plaintiffs to work additional hours beyond their regular shifts but did not provide them with any additional compensation.

86. Defendants required Plaintiffs to perform general non-tipped non-delivery restaurant tasks in addition to their primary duties as delivery workers.

87. Plaintiffs were employed ostensibly as tipped employees by Defendants, although their actual duties included greater or equal time spent performing non-tipped non-delivery duties.

88. Plaintiffs were not even paid at a lowered tip-credited rate by Defendants.

89. However, under state law, Defendants were not entitled to a tip credit because Plaintiffs' non-tipped non-delivery duties exceeded 20% of each workday (12 N.Y. C.R.R. § 146).

90. New York State regulations provide that an employee cannot be classified as a tipped employee "on any day... in which he is assigned to work in an occupation in which tips are not customarily received." (12 N.Y.C.R.R. §§146). Similarly, under federal regulation 29

C.F.R. §531.56(e), an employer may not take a tip credit for any employee time if that time is devoted to a non-tipped non-delivery occupation.

91. Plaintiffs' duties were not incidental to their occupation as delivery workers, but instead constituted entirely unrelated general restaurant work with duties including the non-tipped non-delivery duties described above.

92. In violation of federal and state law, as discussed above, Defendants classified Plaintiffs as tipped employees but did not even pay them at the tip-credited rate when they should have classified them as non-tipped non-delivery employees and paid them at the minimum wage rate.

93. Defendants failed to inform Plaintiffs that Defendants intended to take a deduction against Plaintiffs' earned wages for tip income, as required by the NYLL before any deduction may be taken.

94. As part of its regular business practice, Defendants intentionally, willfully, and repeatedly harmed Plaintiffs by engaging in a pattern, practice, and/or policy of violating the FLSA and the NYLL. This policy and pattern or practice included depriving delivery workers of a portion of the tips earned during the course of employment.

95. Under the FLSA and NYLL, in order to be eligible for a "tip credit," employers of tipped employees must either allow employees to keep all the tips that they receive, or forgo the tip credit and pay them the full hourly minimum wage.

96. Defendants failed to inform Plaintiffs that their tips would be credited towards the payment of the minimum wage.

97. Defendants failed to maintain a record of tips earned by Plaintiffs for the deliveries they made to customers.

98. All Plaintiffs were paid their wages entirely in cash.

99. Defendants willfully disregarded and purposefully evaded recordkeeping requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act and New York Labor Law by failing to maintain accurate and complete timesheets and payroll records.

100. Upon information and belief, these practices by Defendants were done willfully to disguise the actual number of hours Plaintiffs (and similarly situated individuals) worked, and to avoid paying Plaintiffs properly for their full hours worked.

101. Defendants engaged in their unlawful conduct pursuant to a corporate policy of minimizing labor costs and denying employees compensation by knowingly violating the FLSA and NYLL.

102. Defendants' unlawful conduct was intentional, willful, in bad faith, and has caused significant damages to Plaintiffs and other similarly situated current and former delivery workers.

103. Defendants failed to post at the workplace, or otherwise provide to employees, the required postings or notices to employees regarding the applicable wage and hour requirements of the FLSA and NYLL.

104. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and other employees with wage statements at the time of their payment of wages, containing: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL §195(3).

105. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs and other employees, at the time of hiring and on or before February 1 of each subsequent year, a statement in English and the employees' primary language, containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by New York Labor Law §195(1).

### **FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION CLAIMS**

106. Plaintiffs bring their FLSA minimum wage, overtime, and liquidated damages claims as a collective action pursuant to FLSA Section 16(b), 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), on behalf of all similarly situated persons who are or were employed by Defendants on or after the date that is three years before the filing of this Complaint (the "FLSA Class Period"), as employees of Defendants (the "FLSA Class").



107. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs, and other members of the FLSA Class who are and/or were similarly situated, have had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions.

108. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs, and other members of the FLSA Class who are and/or were similarly situated, were subject to Defendants' common practices, policies, programs, procedures, protocols and plans of willfully failing and refusing to pay them the minimum wage and overtime at a one and one-half times their regular rates for work in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek.

109. At all relevant times, Plaintiffs, and other members of the FLSA Class who are and/or were similarly situated, were subject to Defendants' willful failure to keep records required by the FLSA.

110. The claims of Plaintiffs stated herein are similar to those of the other employees.

**FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(VIOLATION OF THE MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA)**

111. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

112. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs, controlled the terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

113. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were engaged in commerce or in an industry or activity affecting commerce.

114. Defendants constitute an enterprise within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act, 29 U.S.C. § 203 (r-s).

115. In violation of 29 U.S.C. § 206(a), Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs at the applicable minimum hourly rate.

116. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs at the applicable minimum hourly rate was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

117. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

**SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE FLSA)**

118. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

119. Defendants, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 207(a)(1), failed to pay Plaintiffs overtime compensation at a rate of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

120. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs, and the putative FLSA Class members, overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

121. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

**THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK MINIMUM WAGE ACT)**

122. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

123. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiffs' employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiffs, controlled their terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rates and methods of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

124. Defendants, in violation of NYLL § 652(1) and the supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, paid Plaintiffs less than the minimum wage.

125. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs the minimum wage was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

126. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

**FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE**  
**NEW YORK STATE LABOR LAW)**

127. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

128. Defendants, in violation of N.Y. Lab. Law § 190 *et seq.*, and supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, failed to pay Plaintiffs overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a work week.

129. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs in a timely fashion, as required by Article 6 of the New York Labor Law.

130. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

131. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

**FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(VIOLATION OF THE SPREAD OF HOURS WAGE ORDER**  
**OF THE NEW YORK COMMISSIONER OF LABOR)**

132. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

133. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiffs one additional hour's pay at the basic minimum wage rate before allowances for each day Plaintiffs' spread of hours exceeded ten hours in violation of New York Lab. Law §§ 190 *et seq.* and 650 *et seq.* and the wage order of the New York Commissioner of Labor codified at N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. Tit. 12, § 146-1.6.

134. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiffs an additional hour's pay for each day Plaintiffs' spread of hours exceeded ten hours was willful within the meaning of New York Lab. Law § 663.

135. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

**SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(VIOLATION OF THE NOTICE AND RECORDKEEPING**  
**REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW)**

136. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

137. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs with a written notice, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiffs' primary language), containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by NYLL §195(1).

138. Defendants are liable to each Plaintiff in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

**SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(VIOLATION OF THE WAGE STATEMENT PROVISIONS**  
**OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW)**

139. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though set forth fully herein.

140. With each payment of wages, Defendants failed to provide Plaintiffs with a statement listing each the following: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name

of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL 195(3).

141. Defendants are liable to each Plaintiff in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

**EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(RECOVERY OF EQUIPMENT COSTS)**

142. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though set forth fully herein.

143. Defendants required Plaintiffs to pay, without reimbursement, the costs and expenses for purchasing and maintaining equipment and "tools of the trade" required to perform their jobs, such as BICYCLES, further reducing their wages in violation of the FLSA and NYLL. 29 U.S.C. § 206(a); 29 C.F.R. § 531.35; N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 193 and 198-b.

144. Plaintiffs were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

**NINTH CAUSE OF ACTION**  
**(VIOLATION OF THE TIP WITHHOLDING PROVISIONS**  
**OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW)**

145. Plaintiffs repeat and reallege all paragraphs above as though set forth fully herein.

146. Defendants unlawfully and without permission from Plaintiffs misappropriated and withheld gratuities paid by customers which should have been retained by Plaintiffs.

147. Defendants' action violated NYLL §196-d.

148. Defendants are liable to Plaintiffs in an amount to be determined at trial.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiffs respectfully request that this Court enter judgment against Defendants by:

(a) Designating this action as a collective action and authorizing prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all putative class members apprising them of the pendency of this action, and permitting them to promptly file consents to be Plaintiffs in the FLSA claims in this action;

(b) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiffs (including the prospective collective class members);

(c) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiffs (including the prospective collective class members);

(d) Declaring that Defendants violated the recordkeeping requirements of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA with respect to Plaintiffs' (and the prospective collective class members') compensation, hours, wages, and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(e) Declaring that Defendants' violation of the provisions of the FLSA were willful as to Plaintiffs (including the prospective collective class members);

(f) Awarding Plaintiffs (including the prospective collective class members) damages for the amount of unpaid minimum and overtime wages, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable;

(g) Awarding Plaintiffs (including the prospective collective class members)

liquidated damages in an amount equal to 100% of their damages for the amount of unpaid minimum and overtime wages, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);

(h) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiffs;

(i) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiffs;

(j) Declaring that Defendants violated the Spread of Hours Wage Order of the New York Commission of Labor as to Plaintiffs;

(k) Declaring that Defendants violated the notice and recordkeeping requirements of the NYLL with respect to Plaintiffs' compensation, hours, wages and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(l) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the New York Labor Law and Spread of Hours Wage Order were willful as to Plaintiffs;

(m) Awarding Plaintiffs damages for the amount of unpaid minimum and overtime wages, and for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages, as well as awarding spread of hours pay under the NYLL, as applicable;

(n) Awarding Plaintiffs damages for Defendants' violation of the NYLL notice and recordkeeping provisions, pursuant to NYLL §§198(1-b), 198(1-d);

(o) Awarding Plaintiffs liquidated damages in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the total amount of minimum wage, spread of hours pay, and overtime compensation shown to be owed pursuant to NYLL § 663 as applicable; and liquidated damages pursuant to NYLL § 198(3);

(p) Awarding Plaintiffs (including the prospective collective class members) pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as applicable;

(q) Awarding Plaintiffs (including the prospective collective class members) the expenses incurred in this action, including costs and attorneys' fees;

(r) Providing that if any amounts remain unpaid upon the expiration of ninety days following issuance of judgment, or ninety days after expiration of the time to appeal and no appeal is then pending, whichever is later, the total amount of judgment shall automatically increase by fifteen percent, as required by NYLL § 198(4); and

(s) All such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

Dated: New York, New York  
August 9, 2016

MICHAEL FAILLACE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

By: /s/ Michael Faillace  
Michael Faillace [MF-8436]  
MICHAEL FAILLACE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.  
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# Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

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New York, New York 10165

Telephone: (212) 317-1200  
Facsimile: (212) 317-1620

Faillace@employmentcompliance.com

July 14, 2016

TO: Clerk of Court,

I hereby consent to join this lawsuit as a party plaintiff.

**(Yo, por medio de este documento, doy mi consentimiento para formar parte de la demanda como uno de los demandantes.)**

Name / Nombre: Jose Ortiz Garcia

Legal Representative / Abogado: Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Signature / Firma: \_\_\_\_\_

Date / Fecha: 14 de julio de 2016

# Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Employment and Litigation Attorneys

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New York, New York 10165

Telephone: (212) 317-1200  
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\_\_\_\_\_  
Faillace@employmentcompliance.com

July 14, 2016

TO: Clerk of Court,

I hereby consent to join this lawsuit as a party plaintiff.

(Yo, por medio de este documento, doy mi consentimiento para formar parte de la demanda como uno de los demandantes.)

Name / Nombre: Paulino Galvez Braulio

Legal Representative / Abogado: Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Signature / Firma:

  
\_\_\_\_\_

Date / Fecha:

14 de julio de 2016